

demonstration permit by the Administrator is not subject to the SO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction requirements under § 60.43a(a) but must, as a minimum, reduce SO<sub>2</sub> emissions to 15 percent of the potential combustion concentration (85 percent reduction) on a 30-day rolling average basis and to less than 520 ng/J (1.20 lb/million Btu) heat input on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal-derived liquid fuel and who is issued a commercial demonstration permit by the Administrator is not subject to the applicable NO<sub>x</sub> emission limitation and percent reduction under § 60.44a(a) but must, as a minimum, reduce emissions to less than 300 ng/J (0.70 lb/million Btu) heat input on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(e) Commercial demonstration permits may not exceed the following equivalent MW electrical generation capacity for any one technology category, and the total equivalent MW electrical generation capacity for all commercial demonstration plants may not exceed 15,000 MW.

Technology	Pollutant	Equivalent electrical capacity (MW electrical output)
Solid solvent refined coal (SRC)	SO <sub>2</sub>	6,000–10,000
Fluidized bed combustion (atmospheric)		
Fluidized bed combustion (pressurized)	SO <sub>2</sub>	400–3,000
Coal liquefaction	SO <sub>2</sub>	400–1,200
	NO <sub>x</sub>	750–10,000
Total allowable for all technologies		15,000

#### § 60.46a Compliance provisions.

(a) Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation under § 60.42a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements for particulate matter under § 60.42a(a)(2) and (3).

(b) Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limitation under § 60.44a(a) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements under § 60.44a(a)(2).

(c) The particulate matter emission standards under § 60.42a and the nitrogen oxides emission standards under § 60.44a apply at all times except during

periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The sulfur dioxide emission standards under § 60.43a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or when both emergency conditions exist and the procedures under paragraph (d) of this section are implemented.

(d) During emergency conditions in the principal company, an affected facility with a malfunctioning flue gas desulfurization system may be operated if sulfur dioxide emissions are minimized by:

(1) Operating all operable flue gas desulfurization system modules, and bringing back into operation any malfunctioned module as soon as repairs are completed,

(2) Bypassing flue gases around only those flue gas desulfurization system modules that have been taken out of operation because they were incapable of any sulfur dioxide emission reduction or which would have suffered significant physical damage if they had remained in operation, and

(3) Designing, constructing, and operating a spare flue gas desulfurization system module for an affected facility larger than 365 MW (1,250 million Btu/hr) heat input (approximately 125 MW electrical output capacity). The Administrator may at his discretion require the owner or operator within 60 days of notification to demonstrate spare module capability. To demonstrate this capability, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with the appropriate requirements under paragraph (a), (b), (d), (e), and (h) under § 60.43a for any period of operation lasting from 24 hours to 30 days when:

(i) Any one flue gas desulfurization module is not operated,

(ii) The affected facility is operating at the maximum heat input rate,

(iii) The fuel fired during the 24-hour to 30-day period is representative of the type and average sulfur content of fuel used over a typical 30-day period, and

(iv) The owner or operator has given the Administrator at least 30 days notice of the date and period of time over which the demonstration will be performed.

(e) After the initial performance test required under § 60.8, compliance with

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the sulfur dioxide emission limitations and percentage reduction requirements under § 60.43a and the nitrogen oxides emission limitations under § 60.44a is based on the average emission rate for 30 successive boiler operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each boiler operating day after the initial performance test, and a new 30 day average emission rate for both sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and a new percent reduction for sulfur dioxide are calculated to show compliance with the standards.

(f) For the initial performance test required under § 60.8, compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations and percent reduction requirements under § 60.43a and the nitrogen oxides emission limitation under § 60.44a is based on the average emission rates for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and percent reduction for sulfur dioxide for the first 30 successive boiler operating days. The initial performance test is the only test in which at least 30 days prior notice is required unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. The initial performance test is to be scheduled so that the first boiler operating day of the 30 successive boiler operating days is completed within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the facility.

(g) Compliance is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all hourly emission rates for SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> for the 30 successive boiler operating days, except for data obtained during startup, shutdown, malfunction (NO<sub>x</sub> only), or emergency conditions (SO<sub>2</sub> only). Compliance with the percentage reduction requirement for SO<sub>2</sub> is determined based on the average inlet and average outlet SO<sub>2</sub> emission rates for the 30 successive boiler operating days.

(h) If an owner or operator has not obtained the minimum quantity of emission data as required under § 60.47a of this subpart, compliance of the affected facility with the emission requirements under §§ 60.43a and 60.44a of this subpart for the day on which the 30-day period ends may be determined by the Administrator by following the

applicable procedures in section 7 of Method 19.

[44 FR 33613, June 11, 1979, as amended at 54 FR 6664, Feb. 14, 1989]

### § 60.47a Emission monitoring.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere, except where gaseous fuel is the only fuel combusted. If opacity interference due to water droplets exists in the stack (for example, from the use of an FGD system), the opacity is monitored upstream of the interference (at the inlet to the FGD system). If opacity interference is experienced at all locations (both at the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control system), alternate parameters indicative of the particulate matter control system's performance are monitored (subject to the approval of the Administrator).

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions, except where natural gas is the only fuel combusted, as follows:

(1) Sulfur dioxide emissions are monitored at both the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device.

(2) For a facility which qualifies under the provisions of § 60.43a(d), sulfur dioxide emissions are only monitored as discharged to the atmosphere.

(3) An "as fired" fuel monitoring system (upstream of coal pulverizers) meeting the requirements of Method 19 (appendix A) may be used to determine potential sulfur dioxide emissions in place of a continuous sulfur dioxide emission monitor at the inlet to the sulfur dioxide control device as required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere.